REVISE N. W. CORY ER MASSAU AND FULTON STO

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THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—51 per annum.
THE WEE'LLY HERALD every Saturday at 6% cents per copy, or 85 per cansum: the European Edition 54 per annum, to also part of Great Britain, and 56 to any part of the Comment, both to include postane. rismouts to be port prid, or the postings will be each to from the money remitted.

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JOH PRINTING executed with nestness, chespness, and demarks.

DVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THRATER, Broadway-A LUCKY HIT-

DOWERT THEATRE, Bewery-THE ROUGH DIAMOND MELO'S GARDEN, Breadway-Lucy or LAMBERHOOD BUETON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Monsieur

WALLACK'S THRATES, Broadway-Two to Own-A METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Money-Mi-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon- Dale-To Dales

WOOD'S VARIETIES-Mochanics' Hall, 472 Broadway DECELLY'S OPERA HOUSE, AND Broadway-Buck

New York, Thursday, December 21, 1854.

In the Senate yesterday the Pension Appropria-tion bill was passed, after an ineffectual effort on the part of Mr. Fessenden to place the widows of efficers in the navy on the same footing as the officess of the army. The justice of the proposal was generally admitted, and the objection urged gainst it were merely technical. The bills for extending the California Land Commission, and for naturalizing children of American parents born abroad, were a so passed. The bil providin better security for life and health on board emi grant vessels was referred to a select com tittee. Passday next was essigned for the consideration of the bill creating the new Department of Law. The mlest con m see to devise a plan for adjusting private claims reported a substitute for the bil ablishing a Board of Commissioners, and the subject will probably be brough: up for discussion te-day. After an executive session the Sena'e al-

In the House yesterday several bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed, the most important of which was the one suppressing the sirculation of bank notes under the denomination o ave dollars. The act is to go into effect-if the Se nate concur-next November, and its provisions are very stringent. The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire whether any further legisla tion is necessary for better defining the rights of our citizens in property purchased, under certain circumstances, of citizens or subjects of foreign countries. Gen. Whitfield, delegate from Kausas appeared and took the usual oath.

Our readers should attentively read the letters o our correspondents at Washington, published in today's paper, if they would be thoroughly posted up in the progress of affairs at the capital.

The Board of Aldermen transacted a good deal of sentine business last evening, amongst which were reselutions appropriating \$250 for a portrait of Mayor Westervelt for the City Hall, and \$150 for a mitable testimonial to John W. Garside, the freman who so here itally reacued three persons from the fire at No. 371 Grand a reet, in July last. The Beard concurred in the report of the Councilmen making an additional appropriation of \$50,000 for salaries and \$2,000 for contingencies for the presen year. The motion to concur with the Councilmen m appropriating \$15,000 to purchase Dr. Abbott's collection of Egyptian actiquities was lost by a vote of seventeen to one. Dr. Francis and his associate must, therefore, look to other sources for material aid in securing to our city those highly-prized memerials of the land of the Pharoahs, which a critical member of the Board termed a collection of "dogs, business was over an effort was again made to confirm the Mayor's appointments of clerks for some o the police courts; but the same dodge to defeat the nom ratiors was resorted to as on Tuesday nighta portion of the members reticing from the room. leaving the Board without a quorum.

The Board of Councilmen met last night and passed an ordinance providing for the appropriation of fifty-two thousand dollars for salaries and consingent expenses for the balance of the year. The resolution author zing the appropriation of ten thousand dellars for the relief of the poor was taken no and passed upan mously.

The Board of Education met last evening an! transacted a large amount of fontine business. A resolution was adopted to pay the necessary expenses for repairing and cleaning schoolhouse No. 5 Mott street, used last summer as a cholera hospi tal, which payment, it seems, the Board of Health has refused to make.

An extensive fire occurred in Broadway yesterday merning, killing one fireman and destroying upwards of \$150,000 worth of property. Shortly after 4 o'clock, it seems, fire was discovered in the premises of the City Assembly Ballroom, situated at 446 Broadway, in the block bounded by Howard and Grand streets, which was totally destroyed together with several stores. At the time the fire broke out the Tailors' Protective Union Association was just closing up one of their soirées, and the alarm created amongst the guests can more readily by I nagined than described, many of the ladies es caping to the street with nothing on them but their ball dresses, and the extreme severity of the weather rendered their situation anything but comfortable. A full report of the fire will be found

elsewhere. It is tated that the Navy Department has positive information of the alcop-of-war Albany being at Carthagens on the 12th of October, just a week previous to the disastrous gale in that month. I she sailed within that week, she must have been ex posed to its fury; but t ere is room to hope that she did not. As an effect to the reports that have been circulated respecting the unseaworthiness of the Albany, Capt Platt, formerly her commanier, has published a statement in which he says that she in a very superior ressel.

Acvices from Rio Japairo to the 1st ult. may be r the telegraphic head. Nothing of interest had occurred in politica circles.

Our te egraphic advices from Quebes state that Lord Eigin will arriv in this city on Puesday next, ard leave for Liverpool is the steamer Pacific on the following day. Sir E. V. Head was s forn to a Governor-General on Tuesday ast. The wearing had been excessively cold through ut the province effectually closing navigation. The roads, however were in execulent condition, enabling farmers to supply the towns with large qua titles of produce. and we therefore hear nothing of "bard times" to Canada.

The entire body of shipca penters of New Orland stopped work yesterday, in resistance to an attem of of their employers to reduct their wages to \$2.50 per day, and size to add a shour and a half to a

The Commission rs o Em gration may yesterday a's mean. The usual weekly sta emeat was read, by w-left appear that ho a number of emigiants arrived at this ort u to yesterday was 203 918. Recorpts uring the same period, \$650,834; isbuceements, 1005.576; balance on hand, 55,257.

conductors of the Opt's m o Hapita' a " asked of the Commissione's reimbursement for expension incurred in the treatment o em grant patients.

Neither of the steamships due to Europ and been telegraphed at one o'clock this morning. The jury in the case of Armon, charged with causing the dea ho Mr. and r. Allison, by the ion o a nfernal machine as Cin after deliberating bu hree ours yesterday, rendered a verdict o gu ty o murder : the issue degree. A report of the testime y for the defence is published n another colu n.

There was a grand congratulatory jubilee at the Tabernacle last n ght o rejoice over the result of tionists, and a very large number of ladies, made up the audience. Gov. Clark cou'd not attend, being busily engaged in preparing his messag to the Legislature. A ull report of the proceedings is given elsewhere.

of flour was firm r yesterday, and closed at about unchanged. White Michiga wheat o da \$2.34. Corn advanced from lc. to lic. per bushel, and closed stiff at 96c. a 97ic. per bushe sess pork sold freely, for delivery this month and on the spot, a \$12 75, and small lots of prime sold at \$12 25. was steady, with sales of prms mess at \$25 50. bout 1,000 bales of cotton were sol 1, an 1 the market, with a light stock, closed steady, at 8c. for middling uplands; 84 . do. for Florida; 8 . do. for Mobile, and at 81c. a 84c. do. for New Orleans. Sales of 4,000 tons of Cumber and coal, for straming purposes, were made at \$6 25 a \$7 50.

pects of his Defeat.

The Know Nothing opposition elements against the re-election of W. H. Seward to the United States Senate are assuming a definite consistent and formidable character. The new American party, in fact, are sanguine of defeating the arch-agitator, and of bringing his unprincipled political career abruptly to a

It appear, that Seward bimsel is fully aware of his danger, for within the last fortyeight hours, we understand, deserting his official duties at Washington, he in gh have been found closeted with a few of his leading spirits in the room appropriated as his head uarters at the Astor House. Toere, over the choicest liquors from the four quarters of the globe, we may guess the subject of the consultation. Very likely, indeed, it comprehended an inquiry, keen and practical, into all the available means and appliances for securing Master Seward's re-lection such as the State revenues and disbursements, the Canal fund, the spoils of office, and the number of votes which may probably be obtained for the surrender or sale of the Maine Liquor law. It is the crisis in the man's history. If he falls now, he is hopelessly prostrate. If he maintains his feet through this impending struggle, he may stand yet for a season, and seriously derange the present general estimates of this new American party. We may, therefore, rely upon it that Seward and his agents will leave no stone unturned, no available mans unemployed; that they will be troubled with no scruples or nice distinctions of political honesty, but that they will use all accessible instrumentalities, and stick at no bargain or sale of spoils or principles, in view of the single and paramount object of Seward's re-election.

Notwithstanding all this, the Know Nothings are sanguine of defeating him, and claim to have mustered up already the requisite force is our new Legislature to do the work, and to do it bandsomely. We understand that the main (Barker) organization of the Know Nothings in this State can count over a thousand councils and lodges, embracing a solid mass of two bundred thousand voters-that the original Allen organization have one hundred and fiftythree lodges, separated from the grand organization, but equally opposed to Seward. There is, however, a third party of the Know No things, a spurious organization apon false pretences, organized at Utica in October last, uninstruments of the cunning anti-slavery demagogue of Auburn. This third party may be called the Seward Know Nothings, and are said to number throughout the State some fiftyfour lodges. Tueir object in October was to create a diversion among the Know Nothings for the benefit of Clark; and the Utica movement may have served its purpose to this end in securing at least the two or three hundred votes by which Clark has been elested

But, in the meantime, the Know Nothings did not overlook the Legislature. We are in formed that they have canvassed it, and feel quite sure that, as between the two houses, they have Seward between their finger and thumb. They claim a majority of one in the Senate. In the Assembly they are reported to have sixtyfive Know Nothings of the whig stripe, and twenty of the democratic, making en aggregate of eighty-five members, or a majority of seventeen in the Assembly. It is suspected. however, that smong these sixty-five whigs. there may be some ricketty disciples of the Utica school, and these are to be looked after The Know Nothings, from all parts of the State, opnosed to Seward will have their representatives at Albany, and their separate and united influence, with the influence of the party throughout the country generally, will be brought to bear upon the single point of

Seward's defeat. While it is thus evident, however, that Seward will be invested, like Sebastopol, it is equally apparent that his agents and supportdefend their champion with the tenacity of the Russ ans. the feelers thrown out by the Albany Journal, and the junior and confidential satellite of Thurlow Weed in this city. it is pretty clear that the Seward men are ready to sell the Maine L quor law for what is will fetc in the way of votes for our beleaguered Senator in the Assembly; and that they are even ready for a y reasonable bargain with the Know Nothings themselves which will save the head of the an i slavery coalition from the guillotine. The spalls of the State government especially the Capal fund, will unquestionably be brought to bear directly to the same point. and with the hard and cruel times which are upon us, the spoils in sagocious hands may be

wielded with telling effic ency. The Know Nothings claim a majority in the new Assembly. The test question is W. H. Seward. His defeat, by all odds, will be the greatest of all the victories of the Know Nothings-greater, in its m rat fleet throughout the country, particularly is Virginia and the South, than all their other vic ories combined. In the inverse ratio, his dection will be a Know Nothing defeat. The prestige of the should be subscribed largely : those who have Know Nothings, as a uniformal concernation should remember that one day they had no party, depends, in fact, upon the defeat of Seward. With the power in the r ha da to gest the whole ruit of their taxors; add that the bes him from the Senate, the result to he new use they can make of the weal hithey now enparty, in a on ional view, will be of vital im- oy it to a sife their suffering neighbors. Los

Twelve months "go w applied to the Post-m ster of New York for the Post Office advertising, whic tie law declares shall be awarded to the newspaper having the largest circulation in the c ty. O r claim was contested by other journals; and though it was established to the satisfaction of every reasonable being that the HERALD had in fact a much larger circulation than any other newspaper in the city, the award was made in favor of an obscure cotemporary, whose insign ficance was such that it had no enemies. We will not assert that Mr. Fowler wilfully an of he own accord availed himself of a quibble to def a he object of the law: the probability is that he merely fulfilled instrucions from those who had reason to hate the HERALD: but from whatever cause the injustice sprang, certain it is that, though no man of exerience doubted the HERALD's right to the ward, it was made in favor of another journal.

We have availed urse ves of the earliest oportunity allowed by he law to renew the con test. A few days ago, an application was made on our behalf o the Assistant Postmaster of New York to permit us to prove that our city circulatio is larger than that of the newspaper in which the Post Office advertisements are at present inserted. Mr. Waterbury, who knows about as much concerning his duties as the bulk of Mr. Pierce's nominees, referred us to the Postmaster General. It is hard, when the Eastern war, the Know Nothing progress, the corruptions at Washington, and the thousand other startling events which are taking place around us require so much attention, study and thought—it is hard that we should be compelled to find time to teach the public officers of this government the business of their station. Mr. Waterbury, and his superior. Mr. Fowler, will find, on reference to the law, and the regulations of the Post Office, (section 170, subdiv. 6,) that the Postmaster General can only exercise appellate urisdiction over conte ts of this nature; and that cognizance of the same, in original jurisdiction, appertains exclusively to the local

Postmasters. We therefore now reiterate our demand that he lists be re-opened, an I all the city ionraals be allowed to put in statements of their circulation, to the end that the Post Office advertising be granted, in conformity with the law, to that newspaper which reaches most readers in this city. The operation will give them little trouble, for the tenders just seat in to the City Comptroller for the city advertising will answer for the Post Office as well. In those documents. we find the following figures given, (and sworn to by each,) as the circulation of the newspa-

	City Circulation.	Aggregate Circulation.
Herald	. 40,004	53,259
Sun	. 34,709	42,679
limes		36,419
Tribune, about		28,000

The Tribune tender was withdrawn, but we understand that these figures were about those given as the circulation of that journal.

We want to see whether, in the face of these facts and figures, the administration will venture to refuse the Post Office advertisements to

We hope they will. Mr. Flagg has done so. and we wish him joy of the deed. The "honest Comptroller" has printed over his own signsture a report in which he says that he believes it to be cheaper to pay three-quarters of a cent for reaching the eye of three thousand people than eight cents for reaching the eye of forty thousand: but every one sees that Mr. Fings stated that to be true which he knew to be false in order to try to injure the HERALD which he hated, and to gratify the Evening Post which defended all his follies.

Let the administration follow so noble as example. Pray let Mr. Fowler be ordered under penalty of Bronson's fate, to report that 34,709 is in reality a larger number than 40. 004, and that the law, which directs that the widely read journal, would be best curried out by an award granting them to that one which circulates the least. The public are growing Since the Greytown outrage, they have been absolutely idle. Surely this opportunity of feeding their spite against the HERALD will not be thrown away.

GENERAL CASS, ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND FREE RELIGION.—We see that General Cass has called up in the Senate the resolution of last session touching the freedom of conscience in foreign nations. If we are not mistaken, this resolution, (which is not given by our Congressional reporters,) proposes to attempt, by diplomatic negotiations between our government and the foreign nations interested, the concession of those religious liberties to American citizens abroad which are enjoyed by the people of all nations and sects in these United States. Our readers will recollect the learned controversy a year ago between General Cass and Archbishop Hughes upon this important subject, particularly interesting to the Archbishop from the fact that the Catholic countries of Europe and America are most deeply concerned in the matter. Accordingly, we regret the absence of the Archbishop at Rome, upon a question concerning the conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, now that this subject or religious liberty is again brought upon the carpet at Washington. The general uprising or the Know Nothings since last winter, and the lively excitement which they have stirred up throughout the country, would give to the resumption at this time of the aforesaid discassion with General Cass the highest degree of importance. At an early day we may expent another speech upon this question from the General; but who will take the place of the Archbishop? Will Seward come to his relief? We should like to know.

NECESSITY FOR SOME RELIEF FOR THE POOR .-The Board of Councilmen last night appropriated \$10,000 to aid of the Society for Improving the Caudition of the Poor. This is excellent, so far as it goes; but no local or private society will accomplish much towards relieving the distress which must fall upon New York between this and the 1st of May next The number of poor people who will starve, it alms be not afforded them, will far exceed any thing that has been seen heretofore. It is high time that special measur s were taken to mee the case; and that committees of benevolens people were organized in this and other, large cities to discribate food and fuel among the pappers whom this winter will create. Money thing, that accident may yet deprive them of lowing the lead of the Almahouse Governors, the portance. Let them carry out the good work. the charitable bestir themselves without delay. tien.

JUSTICE TO AMERICAN GENERALS.-We hope that Congress wi l, before many days, vote to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General upon the Commander-in-Chief, with the addition pay annexed; and also that it will pass the bill for the relief of the family of the late Major General Worth. It is only justice that these claims should be all wed. General Scott deserves a far kreater reward for his eminent services than the brevet of Lieutenant-General and General Worth, one of the bravest and best captains that ever "set a squadron in the field," died in the service of his country, and in consequence o' disease engendered in the resecution of the war with Mexico.

The republic is now asked to contribute some thing to cleer the declining years of one of these Generals, and to relieve the family of the other. he proposition is received with com-parative indifference at Washington, while cores of speculators are plundering the public treasury. It is indeed a singular spectacle which is now presented at the national capital The public funds are rapidly passing from the treasury into the hands of lobby members, hangers on, stockjobbers, and the endless army of sharpers who congregate at Washington every year; the money so distributed is used for gambling, drinking, and all sorts of debauchery, tending to public demoralization and national degradation—and two of the best and bravest Generals that ever lived have their claims disallowed and their services slighted It is to be hoped that there are yet a few members of Congress who are not entirely lost to a sense of justice, and that these bills will be pressed forward and passed at once.

THE WAR BETWEEN WALL STREET AND TRINIry.—The matter of the opening of Albany street through Trinity churchyard to Broad way, is to come up for final action in the Board of Councilmen to-morrow evening. The war has been waged with vigor on both sides. The opponents of the extension are led on by Mr. Henry Erben, who is supported by the Wide Awakes, Chauncey Shaffer and the memory of the revolutionary patriots whose bones lie in the churchyard. He also has the great Trinity corporation with him—an important power, in a pecuniary point of view. The leader on the other side is Mr. Boorman, who is backed up by all the Wall street stockjobbers, and other mancial operators, whose peculiar feats in the monetary world have brought the present commercial depression upon the city. Mr. Boorman says that he will spend a great deal, and that he "will put the thing through in spite of the ashes of our revolutionary fathers." We shall see. Who will win, Erben or Boorman? Chauncey Shaffer or the stockjobbers? the Wide Awakes or Wall street? Things look better for Trinity just now; and the corporation having more money than Boorman, he will probably not be able to carry it through "In spite of the revolutionary ashes."

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the European Steamers HALIPAX, Dec. 20-10 P. M. HALIPAX, Dec. 20—10 P. M.

The weather is quite thick, and the agents of the teamar America do not consider her fully due here be-

We have no tidings as yet of the steamer Sarah Sands, new fourteen days out from Liverpool. Saxpy Hooz, Dec. 20—10 P. M. The steamship Washington, new in her fifteenth day from Southampton, has not yet appeared off this point.

From Washington.
THE GLORE AND MESSRS. SELDER, WITHERS & COPROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Dec. 20, 1854.
The Globe of this city says that gross errors exist the schedule of Mesers. Selden, Withers & Co. In it the ate Gen. Armstrong is put down as owing the firm \$22,000, when his estate owes it only \$1,000 - It further says the preferred creditors who claim \$55,000, are it reality no others than Mesers. Selden, Withers & Co. The following cases were acted on in the Suprem

Odiorne, Jr., and F. Odiorne. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Massachusetts. Justice Catron delivered the No. 23.—The propeller Monticello, John Wilson claimant, vs. Gilbert Mollison. The argument was con-tinued by Mr. Grant for the appellee, and concluded by

No. 9.—The Troy Iron and Nail Factory vs. Geo

Mr. Gillett for the appellant.

No. 24.—The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Tennessee, plaintiffs in error, vs. Lewis B. Horn. Argument by Mr. Janin for defendant.

The Conviction of Arrison, the Torpedo Man. CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, 1834.

The case of Arrison, for the murder of the Allisons was given to the jury this evening, and, after being out only three hours, they remered a verdict of murder the first degree.

Affairs in Canada MOVEMENTS OF LORD ELGIN—THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL AND HIS POLICY—EFFECT OF THE COLD WEATHER, ETC. QUEERC, Dec. 20, 1854.

Lord Elgin will leave Canada on Friday next, via Port land and Boston for New York, where he will arrive or

the Tuesday following. He sails for Europe in the steam-ship Pacific, leaving on the 27th. Sir E. W. Head, his successor, was sworn in as Gover-nor-General yesterday. It is said the next Gazette will see all the officers who were deprived of their rank for oining the annexation movement, restored to their re-KINGSTON, Dec. 19, 1854.

The weather here is exceedingly cold. The thermome ter is now at two degrees below zero. Navigation i closing ast. There are large supplies of produce in the market.

HAMILTON, Dec. 19, 1854. Hamilton bay is frozen over. Trading vessels hav gone into winter quarters.

GALT, Dec. 19, 1854. A severe frost has occurred here. Owing to the im proved condition of the roads, farmers are bringing in arge quantities of produce.

From Baltimore.

LARGE ROBBERY—MAIL DIFFICULTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA. BALTHORE, Dec. 20, 1854.

The jewelry store of Mr. Muh, in New Orleans, had

been robbed of goods valued at \$7,000.

A good deal of uneasiness was being felt in Charleston in regard to the transportation of the Southern mail after the lat of January next, as no agreement has yet been entered into between the Postmaster General and the South Carolina Railroad Company. It has been found impracticable to get boats to convey the mail be tween Wilmington and Charleston. Rumor says that the Postmaster General will save his honor by allowing a

sub-contract to the railroad company, granting their

Disaster to the Bark Thos. E. Baxter. Риплавитента, Dec. 20, 1854. The bark Thos. E. Baxter, Capt. Scall, which left here on the 30th ult. for Boston, returned to port to-day,

having encountered a gale on the 3d inst., which swept her decks, and after lying hove to for seven days he was forced to return. On the 17th she reached the Capes, and was taken in tow by the steamer Tempest and brought up to port. Capt. Scull received serious injuries during the gale, and ou account of which he was confined to the cabin for fourteen days.

Relief of the Poor at Halson.

Hunson, Dec. 20, 1854.

A meeting of our influential citizens was held here last evening, to take measures for the relief of the poor, in the extreme depre sion of the times. An as sociation was formed, and liberal subscriptions taken on the spot, for beginning at once the work of ameliora-

SHIPPING NEWS, MTC The bark Lapwing arrived here to-day, and brings

dates from Rio Jameiro to the 1st of November.

H. H. Porter, Esq., a passenger by her, came as bearer of despatches to the United States government.

Heavy rains were prevailing at Rio, and had greatly retarded business. Political affairs were quiet.

The coffee market re-opened after the arrival of the English steamer on the 25th of October, and 35,000 bags were sold at 3 900 to 4 200, for European lots; 4 300 for United States lots, and 4 450 for selected lots. The re-ceipts from the interior were coming in freely and dealers were disposed to keep the stock moving.
Richmond flour was selling 24] a 25], on credit, and

Freights were firm at seventy to eighty cents for th

The Lapwing left in port at Rio the U.S. at Massachusetts, Commander Meade, repairing, bound to the Pacific. The U.S. brig Bainbridge, from the River In Platte, had just arrived.

The ship Sophia Walker, Gray, from the Isle of Sal was discharging, and the Maria Green, from New York had just arrived. The brig Mary McRae, Bremhall from Wilmington, was discharging; the Bonita, Shack elford, do., and the Dolphin, Colby, from Mo had just arrived.

The Sunbury and Eric Ratiro

A large number of Philadelphians arrived here thi morning, over the new railroad, via Sunbury. They go on to Eric this afternoon.

From Boston.
MR BENTON'S LECTURE—THE SHIP KING LEAR...

Bosron, Dec. 20, 1854. The Hon. Thomas H. Benton lectured before the Me cantile Library Association this evening, in the Tremont Temple. The hall was crowded, and between three and our thousand persons were pro-

Ship Carpenters' Strike in New Orler

New ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1854.
The ship carpenters of this city struck in a body to day, on account of their employers attempting to reduce their wages to two dollars and a half per day, and also wanting to lengthen the day's work by an hour and a half.

At six o'clock this morning, in this city, the ther mometer indicated 14 degrees below zero; at twelve o'clock it stood at 3 degrees below zero; at twelve o'clock it stood at 3 degrees below.

At the Half Way House, on the road to Troy, early this morning, it stood 18 degrees below zero.

Teams are now crossing the Hudson river on the ice in perfect safety.

The thermometer at this place was 16 degrees below this morning. BURLINGTON, Des. 20, 1854
At six o'clock this morning the thermometer stood

sixteen degrees below zero.

PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 20, 1854.

The weather is intensely cold in this city. The the momenter this morning stood at only five degrees above.

Bosron, Dec. 20—8 o'clock A. M.
Weather extremely cold. The thermometer stands seight degrees above zero.

The thermometer here at this time stands one degree below zero.

CALAIS, Dec. 20—8 A. M.
The thermometer is six degrees below zero. Weather

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 20, 1854.

Money is easier. Stocks are steady. We quote Reaing at 83½; Morris Canal, 11½; Long Island Railroa 12½; Penn. RR Co., 40½; Penn. fives, 80½.

CINCUNNAIT, Dec. 20, 1854.

Hogs are selling to-day at \$4 a \$4 50. The weather moderating.

The "Beggars' Opera" was first produced in London in the year 1727, and had a run of sixty-three consecutive nights. The great popularity which it attained was to be attributed as much to the idea which suggested it vagances of the Italian lyrical stage, founded as they were upon the stilted action of Greek tragedy—as to the the expression of the same democratic sentiment which, curious to say, manifests itself as strongly in the present day as when this piece was first brought out. The sent day as when this piece was are trought out general run of theatre goers, incapable of appreciating the scientific music of the Malian composers, and unin-fected by the affectation of a taste which, if the truth who patronised the representations of their works did not in reality possess, rejoiced in the production of a piece which, whilst it ridiculed effectively the folly of this assumed passion, furnished them with an entertain ment adapted to their simpler ideas of musical enjoyment. The revival of the piece at the present moment has a striking applicability to the pres opera, although fostered by an extravagant expenditure, and the highest order of artistic talent, does not find our soil congenial to its development. Almost every enter-prise of this sort that has hitherto been attempted, has proved more or less of a failure, and we have he I some proved more or less of a failure, and we have he isome recent instances in which even names that have hitherto always carried with them success have not been able to guarantee the speculation against disastrous losses. Under circumstances presenting so remarkable an analogy with those which inspired Gay's happy concep-

tion of the "Beggar's Opera," it was to be expected that its production at the Broadway last night would draw a crowded house. The result justified the anticipation of the management, which, we must say, has evinced a good deal of tact, not only iff seizing upon a conjuncture so favorable for the introduction of a good troupe of de circonstance. Although the earlier scenes of the opera went off rather heavily, owing to the shortness of time allowed for preparation, the result was a decided success. The Polly of Louisa Pyne was, as might be expected, from the unaffected and natural grace of her style, both of acting and singing, most effectively rendered. Simple as is the music of the piece in general, she cou-trived to invest it with a thousand new charms and beauties of which we hardly thought it susceptible. In the solo of "Cease your funning," the brilliancy of her execution, in a succession of the most extraordinary thrills and cadences, drew down a perfect tempest of home in the character of Macheath than in any of the parts in which we have as yet seen him. He was in excellent voice, and impersonated the dashing highway-man with a spirit and geniality which gave full effect to the part. We cannot conclude without saying a word in praise of the Lucy of Miss J. Gougenhe in praise of the Lucy of Miss J. Gougenheim. Next to the two leading parts, it was the most effective charac ter of the piece.

THE STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR sailed yesterday for Jap'n wall, with passengers and the mails for California

RELIEF VESSEL.—The Secretary of the Navy has detailed the cutter Caleb Cushing to cruise off this coast for the relief of vessels in distress, in place of the brig Washington, which is now repairing at our Navy Yard. It is to be loped she will be at once dispatched on her beneficent errand, as there has been some severe weather, and there may be now vessels that have suffered in want of

Personal Intelligence.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BROADWAY."

NEARLY A WHOLE BLOCK IN RUINS Total Destruction of the City Assembly Room

and Wood's Minstrels Hall. One Fireman Killed and a Policeman Severely Injured.

Over \$150,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

A most destructive fire broke out about fear o'clock yesterday morning in the City Assembly Rooms, and in less than an hour after it was discovered the whole building was in flames. The ball room was filled at the time by a gay and festive throng, 'it being the occasion of the Fifth Annual Ball of the Tailors' Protective Union. A few days ago we received a ticket to this ball, enclosed in a note, inviting us to be present our friends neverin a note, inviting us to be present, our friends never imagining that their entertainment would terminate so abruptly, and be attended with such disastrous conse-

hour before it broke out, in one of the flues in the ladies dressing room, but as it had made very little head say it was easily suppressed. Only a few of those in the room heard snything about it until the second alarm was given, when it had proceeded too far to be checked im-mediately with the limited means at hand. As soon as mediately with the limited means at hand. As soon as it became known that the building was on fire the greatest excitement took place among the company—averything and everybody was thrown into confusion. The women screemed and a few of them fainted, while the men knocked each other down stairs in their wild haste to get out of the burning building. Some of the coolest took the matter a little easier, and having seen that there was no immediate danger, went into the hat room and got their clothes, but the majority made their appearance in the street in the same dress they were at the ball. About a half or three quarters of an hour after they left, the flames burst out front windows; and the ball-room, which they had occu-pled but a short time before, glowed like a furnace. The fire spread with fearful rapidity, and in less than two hours after it was first discovered, it had extended over half the block. The firemen, as usual, were in prompt attendance with their machines, but it was im-possible to get at work as soon as desirable in conse-quence of the water being frozen in the hydrants. They succeeded, however, in obtaining a supply of water, but not before they were obliged to burn one of the hybut not before they were obliged to burn one of the hydrants. By this time the fire had made such progress as to render all attempts to save the Assembly Rooms completely useless. They directed their attention, however, to the adjoining buildings, and after incredible exertions succeeded in confining it to the block in which it originated, and in saving several houses that were in imminent danger. We are altmost favariably accustomed to speak of the firemen in terms of praise, but we could not do full justice to their conduct on this o ccasion. There was a cold biting frost, and the water as it fell in spray from the the walls of the burning buildings on their clothes, encased them in a covering ings on their clothes, encased them in a covering of ice. Nothing checked them in their struggle with the fierce element, and, and even in the face of seeming destruction, they rushed in among the tottering-ruins. In this instance, however, their temerity was attended with the loss of one of their number, named James Lowry, who was buried under one of the walls as he was in the act of holding the hose. The deceased belonged to Ringgold Hose Co., No. 7, and was about twenty-two years of age. His body was dug out from the ruins at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, having remained under them twenty-two hours. When found,

A policeman, named McVay, was seriously injured by some of the bricks from a falling wall striking him on the head. It is expected, however, that he will recoverg There was a rumor that two firemen were buried under the ruins, but it is believed that the only person i illed was Lowry, as none of the other firemen have been missed. But if they escaped the fiames, not a few of them were in danger of being frozen to death; and had it not been for the precaution they took to prevent it, by kindling huge bonfires in the street, it might have been-our painful task to record still more distressing results. A glance at the, ruins to-day will show the hardships to which they were exposed. The ice on the pavement in front of them is in some places five or six inches thick, while the walls of the neighboring houses are covered with a perfect fretwork of frost, and huge pendant icles glitter and sparkle from their caves.

There were eight buildings destroyed altogether, and about one nundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of property consumed in the flames. The following is a detailed account of the losses sustained by the owners and occupants of the buildings:—

Cemmencing with the Assembly Rooms, which extended over four or five stores, and which were owned by Mr. Miller, we find that they were valued at \$25,000, on which there is an in surance of \$5,000, in the Pacific Insurance Co., of \$5,000 in the Broadway, and of \$10,000 in the house.

\$6,000 in the Broadway, and of \$10,000 in the Merchants.' Independent of this, however, he has lost \$9,000 on his fixtures, furniture, &c., upon which there is no insurance.

No. 444 was occupied by Mr. Costar, vender of various drugs, and Costar's rat exterminator, and owner and owner

other. Mr. Costar's loss is estimated at \$500, upon which there is no insurance.

Adjoining 444 was the hall of George Christy & Wood's Minstrels, in which all the company kept their wardrobe. This was completely destroyed. Loss about \$14,000; insured for \$3,000. The Minstrels will still continue their performance in the other hall, No. 472, where a branch of the company hold forth every night. Robert McKinstry occupied No: 450, as a carriage repository, running through to Crosby street. He estimates his loss at \$50,000, which is insured for \$3,000 only, in the Granite Insurance Co. His business will be carried on for the present in No. 137 Grand street, near Broadway.

carried on for the present m No. 137 Grand street, near Broadway.

No. 442, the site of the old Olympic Theatre, was occupied on the first . floor by the Cheshire Crystal Glass Co., and by Mr. Hannington, glass stainer; the second and third floors were vacant; the fourth floor was occupied by Robert M. Pratt, Mr. Loop, Mr. Fredericks, and Mr. Kaufman, artists, and by Mr. Wm. Durand, an engraver.

Mr. Pratt lost about \$1000 in valuable paintings, and was insured for \$500. The others also lost whatever paintings and other articles they had in their rooms.

The Cheshire Glass Co. are losers to the amount of \$25,000, but are partially insured in the following rompanies.—Rutgers, \$6,000; Astor, \$5,000.

Mr. Harrington, who also occupied a portion of the same building, lost about \$2,000, on which there is no insurance.

panies.—Rutgers, \$5,000; Astor, \$5,000.

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No. 440 was entirely occupied by Mr. Isaac Mix, Jr., as a carriage repository, but he suc seeded in saving a large number of vehicles without material damage. His loss, if any, is entirely covered by insurance.

No. 454, the chair manufactory of John Commerford, was damaged to the extent of about \$1,000, but the loss was covered by insurance.

The boot and shoe store of Mr. Hunt, No. 467½, was completely destroy ed. His loss is about \$2,000, of which about one one half is insured.

No. 446 was occupied on the first floor by Mr. Dunscomb, saddle and harness manufacturer; his loss is estimated at \$500, which is covered by an insurance of 1,500 in the Larillard insurance Company.

Henry Elder, occupant of dwelling house No. 14½ Crosby street, had his furniture damaged by water to the amount of \$200; he is insured to the full amount in the Astor Company.

Several of the buildings in Crosby street, in the immediate vicinity of the fire, wege partially damaged, but none of them very extensively.

The City Assembly Rooms were used on Sundays by the congregation of Rev. A. A. Wood, who has been burned out for the second time.

The inmates of some of the houses in Crosby street were obliged to remove their furniture; but they sustained little if any damage, as their neighbors received them into their dwellings.

A member of No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company had his hair burned from his head, and his coat considerably scorched; he was struck by a part of a falling wall, and had his fire cap literally smashed upon his head. He escaped, hopever, with a few bruises and burns. Ano her member of the eame company had his head, and had his fire cap literally smashed upon his head. He escaped, hopever, with a few bruises and burns. Ano her member of the same company had his head and lost his fire cap among the ruins.

The fellowing table gives the details of the loss with the

 veral amounts for which they are insured:

 Buildings.
 Cecupants.
 Loss. Insurance.

 City Assembly Rooms, owner, Mr. Miller, \$34,000
 \$21,000
 000

 444
 Christy's Minstrels
 14,000
 3,000

 450
 McKinstry
 50,000
 3,003

 442
 Pratt
 1,000
 500

 442
 Ches Glass Co.
 25,600
 11,000

 442
 Hannington
 2,000

 443
 Commerford
 1,000
 1,000

 446
 Danseomb
 500
 50

 1436
 Crosby st. Elder
 200
 200

Year's gift, an elegant set of fors for your mother, su-ter, wie, or lady friend, visit Knox. For a fascinating, becoming, elegant little hat for your pet child, visit finex. For an embrella, walking stels, opera hat travelling cop, for, visit Knox. "Why?" "Because he sails cheap, because he is an honorable and apright dealer; because he can and will, supply your wants to your entire ratisfaction." "Enough. Where is he?" "At 128 Fulton street, and 633 Broadway." your entire satisfaction." "Enough. W. At 123 Fulton street, and \$63 Broadway."